MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JANUARY 1982

EGYPT

Comment on Autonomy, Arab-Israeli Relations -- MENA reported that in an interview with NBC television, President Husni Mubarak said Egypt cannot make any concessions on Palestinian autonomy since the problem is not its own. He also asserted that Egypt will seek to settle Arab-Israeli differences through its friendly relations with Israel. Claiming that peace in the Middle East is attainable, a Cairo radio commentary said the three partners in the peace process should prepare the appropriate framework for settling the Palestinian question by formulating a draft declaration of principles on full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Such a declaration must stipulate the full rights of the Palestinian people to manage their legislative, judicial and security affairs, the radio said, as a first step toward the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Describing Egypt's calculations regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict as "correct and sincere," the commentary declared Egypt does not seek to deprive others of the right to hold different views on the Arab-Israeli conflict, but holds up the result it managed to achieve as a "living example."

Cabinet Meeting -- According to MENA, the Cabinet met under Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to discuss economic, foreign and domestic policies. In a statement reported by MENA, Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif said Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the Cabinet that Egypt still differs with Israel over the status of Jerusalem and the control of the land in the occupied territories. Praising U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's role in bringing Egyptian-Israeli viewpoints closer, 'Ali noted that Haig will return to Israel and Egypt at the end of January. The information minister revealed that Egypt has agreed to pay Israel 134 million Egyptian pounds for the instllations and utilities it will take over in the Sinai. Regarding domestic affairs, Ash-Sharif said Muhyi ad-Din told the Cabinet that the government's statement to the People's Assembly on 6 February will contain new policies.

Israel

Reaction to UN Vote -- In an interview carried by Jerusalem radio, Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum expressed Israel's displeasure at the abstention of Britain and France during the UN Security Council's vote on the draft resolution calling for the application of sanctions against Israel for its "annexation" of the Golan Heights. According to the interviewer, Blum was pleased with the U.S. veto.

Linowitz Activity -- Jerusalem radio reported that former U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz met Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and will meet Prime Minister Menahem Begin, to whom he will deliver a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak covering substantive points.

Burg Interviews -- In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said Egypt views autonomy as leading to an independent Palestinian state, whereas Israel views it as precluding the establishment of such a state. Burg contended that a Palestinian state would be under PLO influence and would receive instructions from Moscow and financing from Libya. He expressed his conviction that had the Arab ranks in the State of Israel and overseas not been "infected" by PLO terror, then moderate Arabs could have sat together with Israelis and worked out several important details in the autonomy plan. Burg acknowledged that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig tried during his recent visit to convince Israel to allow east Jerusalem Arabs to vote for the administrative council, but added that "this time" there was no pressure on the part of Haig. Burg admitted that he does not know how to bridge the gap between Israel and Egypt on voting rights for Jerusalem Arabs, but stressed that for practical, political, conceptual and symbolic reasons Israel cannot change its position on this issue.

In another Jerusalem radio interview, Burg focused on the existence of moderate Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He claimed that they constitute a significant part of the population, especially in the villages, but that they are drowned out by a noisy minority on university campuses and by city youths and academics who lean more toward the radical side. He stressed that there were many PLO assassinations of moderates in the villages, and that this terror prevents moderates from openly discussing autonomy with the Israeli authorities. Nevertheless, he claimed that talks with them are existing and ongoing.

Lebanon

Security in South -- The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that IDF forces shelled two villages east of An-Nabatiyah. However, AFP noted that Israeli military spokesmen in Jerusalem denied the charge.

Al-Jumayyil on Percy Meeting -- Voice of Lebanon radio reported that after a meeting between Lebanese front leaders and U.S. Senator Charles Percy, Phalangist Party Leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said the Christian leaders noticed that the United States is putting its political weight behind a solution for the Lebanese crisis. "We hope that this time the results will be good and tangible," he added, "since we are about to despair from the initiatives and the various kinds of exploration tours."

Iran

Iran Execution Announcements -- Citing an Islamic Revolution Guards Corps report, Tehran radio said 12 Mojahedin-e Khalq members and supporters were charged with armed uprising against the regime and sentenced to death in the Mashhad area. The guards in the Bojnurd area announced the execution of 11 people convincted of terrorist activities and waging war against the Islamic Republican order.

Prosecutor on Prisoners -- Tehran radio reported that at a 19 January press conference in Tehran, that city's Revolutionary Prosecutor Asadollah Lajevardi said there are 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners connected with the minigroups in the country's jails. According to Lajevardi, those prisoners who are about 14 years old are "receiving guidance" and have never been subject to death sentences.

Attempt To Unite Resistance -- According to Paris LE MONDE, former Iranian Prime Minister 'Ali Amini called at a 19 January Paris press conference for all Iranian resistance groups to support his new movement is open to all moderates, monarchists or not, who accept the seven points of his charter, including overthrow of the Khomeyni regime, return to the 1906 constitutional order pending a choice of new institutions by the people, restoration of freedoms without pressure exerted by foreign ideologies, a policy of nonalignment, and struggle against corruption and for economic recovery. The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio quoted Amini's statement at the press conference that the Iranian revolution had fallen into the hands of murderers and illiterate clergymen. In another report the radio said that Gen Bahram Aryana, who is "near the Iranian border with the military personnel under his command," cabled his support to 'Ali Amini.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi military communique published by INA stated that Iraqi planes raided enemy positions and concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the combat area, inflicting "grave losses" in personnel and equipment. An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that the Iraqis subjected some of Gilan-e Gharb's residential districts to an air attack that killed or wounded 37 people and destroyed several houses. The communique also said Iraqi artillery bombarded Dezful and damaged some houses.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TROOPS ROUND UP MALES FOR SECOND DRAFT

BK191419 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Afghan Government troops backed by Soviet soldiers have been rounding up all males in the 14-50 age group in Kabul to draft them into the army, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The surprise move, which began early last week, is aimed at strengthening the Afghan Army whose strength has plummeted from 100,000 before the Soviet armed intervention in December 1979 to a mere 30,000 now, the sources added.

This was the second draft campaign by the Soviet-backed regime over the last five months. Last September, the Babrak Karmal regime had asked all former soldiers to report back to duty.

Government troops blocked all important intersections in Kabul and rounded up males from buses, trucks, taxis and bicycles. Even pedestrians were not spared, the sources said.

They were taken to the city stadium and Dehmazang jail which were converted into recruiting centres. Senior army officers held brief interviews and issued orders for induction or exemption.

Kabul reportedly witnessed tight security during the week-long drive.

The new recruits were sent to various training centres by buses or by air. An eyewitness saw 100 young men waiting at the Kabul international airport without any luggage.

On January 12, a military plane which was already loaded with foodstuffs and animals for the army in the provinces was unloaded and 100 new recruits were flown to the training camp at Mazar-e Sharif.

On January 17, the roadblocks disappeared.

Diplomats here, however, could not say how many people were forcibly drafted into the army during the drive.

PRICE OF NATURAL GAS EXPORTED TO USSR INCREASED

LD191910 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] A sufficient quantity of liquid gas will be imported from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan during 1982 to meet the needs of Kabul's citizens.

The relevant agreement on the import of liquid gas and also the contract for exporting natural gas to the Soviet Union in 1982 were concluded recently in Moscow between delegations of the two countries. The Afghan delegation which visited the Soviet Union for this purpose has now returned home. A spokesman for the Department of Oil and Gas at the Ministry of Mines and Industries reported that during 1982 the DRA will export to the USSR natural gas valued at more than $267 million or the equivalent of more than 13 billion afganis. This is 1.7 billion afghanis more than for the same amount of gas exported in 1981.

The spokesman added that the liquid gas, which will be imported from the Soviet Union in cylinders, will be offered to meet the needs of Kabul's citizens.

KARACHI NEWSPAPER REPORTS MUJAHIDIN ACTIVITIES

GF201239 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 13 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Peshawar, 11 Jan (PPI, AAP) -- Soviet and Karmal forces have attacked Afghan mujahidin in Vardak Province, 60 km southwest of Kabul. The aim of the attack was to end mujahidin control over a neighboring village. Tanks and helicopter gunships aided by hundreds of armored vehicles were used in this onslaught. The mujahidin scattered into guerrilla groups and ambushed the attackers; their tactics were very successful. The Soviet and Karmal forces suffered heavy losses, but only one mujahid and three innocent civilians were martyred in this skirmish.

Meanwhile, guerrillas of the Hazrat 'Abdul Rashid Brigade and the Hazrat Salman Farsi Brigade attacked Soviet troops in Shinand Valley, Farah Province. Guerrillas of the Salman Farsi Brigade killed 10 Soviets in an armored vehicle and succeeded in seizing a Goryunov machinegun, a cannon and 3 Cuban-made Kalashnikov rifles with 2 ammunition belts. Cuban-made cartridges have poison-tipped needles on them to ensure the death of their victim. Three mujahidin who were hit by such bullets have been martyred.

Freedom fighters of the 'Abdul Rashid Brigade destroyed a tank and killed seven Soviets in Farah Province. Sahebzadeh, a brigade commander; 'Allameh Sa'id Jamaldin, a prominent religious leader in Farah Province; and three mujahidin were martyred.

OFFICIALS ON PAKISTAN REACTION TO DRIVER INCIDENT

BK201621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] In response to queries, official sources in New Delhi expressed the view that incidents like the illegal detention and beating up of an Indian Embassy driver in Islamabad can only vitiate the atmosphere. Commenting on the Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman's surprise at the mention of the incident by All-India Radio, these sources point out that India is concerned with avoiding such incidents of physical torture of an innocent employee. It is the incidents that vitiate the atmosphere rather than their publicity.

A new agency report from Islamabad says that Indian Embassy is giving full cooperation to the Pakistan authorities in investigating the episode. Although the driver, Karan Singh, was not well, a police officer was allowed to see him as soon as he made the request. A Pakistan Embassy press release in New Delhi adds that police investigations into the incident are continuing.

MIZO FRONT BANNED FOR SECESSIONIST ACTIVITIES

BK210300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The center has banned the Mizo National Front [MNF] led by Mr Laldenga. In a notification issued last night, the government banned the MNF as well as other bodies set up by it for carrying on the secessionist activities including the so-called Mizo National Army.

The notification says that the government action follows armed attacks by the MNF's Mizo National Army on security forces, civilian government employees and citizens in Mizoram. The notification accused MNF and its elements of looting, intimidation of civiliar population, collection of funds and recruitment of persons for the so-called army. The MNF has also been charged with securing assistance from foreign countries.

Meanwhile, security vigil has been stepped up in Aijal town.

This followed attacks on police by some unidentified gunmen alleged to belong to the Mizo National Front since Tuesday. The authorities also advanced night curfew in the town by 2 hours. It is now in force from 1700 to 0500.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES ON WEEKLONG VISIT

BK201257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A seven-member Soviet delegation led by Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy Lomako arrived in New Delhi today on a weeklong visit to India. The Soviet delegation has come at the invitation of the cold rolling mill at the Korba aluminium plant. The 40-crore-rupee plant has been built with Soviet assistance.

JASARAT COMMENTS ON REMOVAL OF PRESS CENSORSHIP

GF201600 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Censorship Has Been Lifted -- That's Great!"]

[Excerpts] President Ziaul Haq has issued an order lifting press censorship and substituting self-censorship. According to this order, political, semipolitical and nonliterary weekly and monthly periodicals are still subject to censorship. The rules for self-censorship have also been announced.

The president has lifted press censorship sooner than had been scheduled, which is commendable. He has also clarified the guidelines for self-censorship, which is great. If only this had been done earlier.

We are amazed that censorship was inposed for so long for just one issue. Only time will show who benefitted from this lengthy censorship. Details of this dark age will remain concealed in history. However, if the facts are ever revealed, the decision to impose censorship will be viewed negatively.

In any case, we will forget the bitterness of the past. We warmly welcome the decision to lift censorship, and we hope that there will be no injudicious treatment of newspapers and that newspapers will follow the guidelines for self-censorship. The government should not ask for such guarantees from newspapers alone but should practice what it preaches by guaranteeing that the censorship rules will overtly and covertly remain the same.

UN TEAM TO VISIT TO PROBE POISON USE IN DRA

BK201409 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A senior United Nations official in Bangkok has revealed that a special UN team is to visit Pakistan next month to investigate the alleged use of poison chemicals against anti-Soviet insurgents in Afghanistan. Jan Martenson, assistant secretary general for the UN Center for Disarmament, said a similar investigation into the alleged use of toxic gas by Soviet-backed forces in Laos and Kampuchea had been made in Thailand late last year. Investigations into the use of chemical warfare by the Soviet Union and Vietnam were made following charges by the United States that the two countries had used toxic chemicals to suppress local resistance force in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 765

LD201748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Communique No 765 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name.

A part of the battle operations carried out by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the war fronts are hereby brought to the attention of our dear, revolutionary compatriots in Iran.

In the past 24 hours on most of the fronts southwest of the city of Dezful, Susangerd, Bostan and Khuninshahr an exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our mighty forces and those of the aggressive Iraqi army whereby the self-sacrificing combatants and defenders of our Islamic homeland, while safeguarding their defensive positions and increasingly striving toward destroying and expelling the Saddamist aggressors, killed or wounded some 54 of them and succeeded in destroying 5 military vehicles, 1 tank, 31 trenches and light and heavy weapons of the enemy.

The powerful artillery of the ground forces on these fronts, while supporting and strengthening the fire of the combatants of the ground forces and of other fighting forces, opened intense fire on the positions and equipment of the Saddamist forces on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] and inflicted appreciable losses and casualties.

At 0800 this morning the Saddamist criminals turned the residential areas in the city of Dezful into targets of their long-range artillery fire and as a result a number of citizens' houses were damaged.

Yesterday, a battle coupled with an exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued periodically and sporadically on the western fronts and this exchange of fire was even more intense on the Gilan-e Gharb, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Salehabad fronts.

The overall outcome of the operations of the western fronts during yesterday's battle was as follows: destruction of a number of enemy trenches, the silencing of the artillery and tank fire of the Saddamist forces thanks to heavy artillery fire from our ground forces, and the killing or wounding of a number of the servicemen of the Iraqi aggressive army.

Also, at 1400 and 1430 yesterday the powerful artillery of our ground forces opened heavy fire on enemy artillery, tank and unit positions on the Choghalvand front and Charmian Heights front. Blows were dealt at the Saddamist forces and, while neutralizing their movements, a number of enemy forces were killed or wounded.

The gendarmerie combatants on the Sheykhan and Nowsud fronts, opening retaliatory fire on enemy positions, silenced the Iraqi forces' fire and inflicted losses and casualties.

At 1355 today the Saddamist mercenaries subjected a part of the residential districts of the city of Gilan-e Gharb to an air attack and bombed it. During this inhuman air attack by the forces of the infidel Saddam, several houses were destroyed and 37 people were either martyred or wounded. Yesterday a number of aircraft of the aggressive Iraqi Army, which intended to violate the air space of a number of border towns in the west and south, were forced to flee thanks to fire opened by the air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the battles on 18 January, 9 of the combatants of the ground forces and 1 of the gendarmerie fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran attained the lofty rank of martyrdom.

AFP: 4,000 PEOPLE REMAIN POLITICAL PRISONERS

NC201934 Paris AFP in English 1922 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Jan (AFP) -- An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 people accused of having links to opposition groups fighting the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni are currently in prisons throughout Iran, Tehran public prosecutor Asadollah Lajevardi said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Lajevardi said that a general amnesty on the occasion of the third anniversary of the revolution that ousted the shah would not include the political prisoners.

He added that among the detainees, many of whom are in Tehran's Evin prison, were 14 and 15 year old youths, saying that it was the "duty" of the regime "to make their minds healthy and send them back to society."

"Our propaganda actions (at Evin prison) have been very effective," he said, adding that numerous prisoners had requested an opportunity to "repent" on television.

According to the prosecutor, all executions were announced in the news media except for cases when relatives of the executed were "very respectable" people.

Tehran Revolutionary Court Judge Mohammad Guilani, who also attended the press conference, acknowledged that the Islamic corporal punishment known as "tazir" could be ordered by judges, but affirmed that "torture" was non-existent in Iranian jails.

GUARDS CORPS ANNOUNCES MOJAHEDIN ARRESTS

LD210050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0824 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Summary] According to a report received from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of region No 4 on orders from the Islamic Revolution Court in Mashhad on 17 January, 12 active members and supporters of the Monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq] minigroup, who had been arrested by brother guards and charged with armed uprising against the Islamic republican order, were sentenced to death. In addition, the corps of region No (?10) has also announced that 11 [words indistinct], who had been charged with [words indistinct] and terrorist activities and with waging war against the Islamic republican order, had been arrested by brother guards and sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out in Bojnord on 17 January.

MAJLIS SPEAKER WELCOMES SAUDI-KUWAITI PACT

LD201216 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Jan (IRNA) -- Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker and a member of the Supreme Defense Council, gave an interview to the Tehran morning daily JOMHURI ISLAMIC today.

Asked about his views on the recent security pact between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and decisions of the Persian Gulf council, Rafsanjani said that the closer Islamic countries became, the more Iran would welcome the idea provided that there was no deceit behind it. All Muslim countries should become united, the Majlis speaker stressed adding that in his opinion such pacts could not be harmful to Iran. He warned such countries not to become a tool in the U.S. hands.

Commenting on the confession of Western press about Iran's victory in the Iraqi imposed war, Rafsanjani said that they were inevitably forced to tell some truth since they could not conceal it indefinitely.

In reply to a question on what effects recent victories of the Islamic combatants could have on strengthening the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Rafsanjani noted that it had positive results. Although Iraq had tried hard to distort such victories, it was later found out that Iran's reports on the war had been correct proving that previous reports had been true as well, thus strengthening Iran's position.

Commenting on the budget, Rafsanjani stressed that it was a budget for a country to proceed towards self-sufficiency.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ITALY

LD201228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit and IRNA, Mr Banki, minister of state and head of the plan and budget organization, who is visiting Italy at the head of an economic delegation, has met and conferred with the Italian planning minister. During this meeting attended by the Italian ambassador to Tehran, the Iranian charge in Italy and a number of economic experts from both countries the Italian planning minister referred to the present economic and diplomatic relations between the two countries and pointed out the importance of the trip by the Iranian delegation. He said that the Italian Government is confident that the Islamic Republic of Iran will overcome its present problems.

Then our country's minister of state and head of the plan and budget organization said that our country embarked on economic planning after the establishment of the political sovereignty of the path of the imam. He referred to the friendly relations between the two countries in various fields, and said that the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly believes in the necessity of respecting the principle of independence and territorial integrity of countries, and in its relations with other countries it will observe this principle fully.

At the end of his speech, Mr Banki expressed hope that the cooperation between the two countries will develop and that the Iranian delegation will be able to produce constructive results from its talks with Italian authorities.

According to this report, talks between the Iranian economic delegation and corresponding Italian bodies commenced on Saturday and dealt with commerce, oil, banking cooperation and industry. During the talks Italian industrial authorities have expressed their interest in having their country's oil requirements fulfilled by Iran.

SPOKESMAN ON NEW BILLS, EXPERTS TO LIBYA

LD202220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Iranian "government spokesman" Tavakoli on 20 January cabinet session; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Tavakoli, could you tell us what issues were raised at today's cabinet session?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Issues relating to the country and the world were raised.

Three government bills were approved: The first one has the approval for the payment of 200 million tumans from the government budget to the Ministry of Energy in order to complete the power transmission grids in the north; the second one was approval for the allocation of 350 million tumans for the completion of Ministry of Roads and Transport's urgent projects and the purchase of machinery through the government budget for the ministry; and the third one was the allocation of 50 million tumans to the Ministry of Mines and Metals in order to complete the construction work on the (?Alborz) industrial complex.

Meanwhile, our brother, Minister of Industries Hasheni, submitted a report on this visit to Syria and Turkey and talked about the positive results of his journey to Turkey. We hope, God willing, this visit will bring the Muslim Turkish nation closer to the Muslim Iranian nation. I myself submitted a report to the government cabinet on my meeting with His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri and on my audience with the imam.

[Question] Did you have any other bills at this session of the government cabinet?

[Answer] Apart from these three bills which I mentioned, there were two other bills on the [word indistinct] of the administrative system and using committed forces by the government. Permission to employ 1000 people by the Ministry of Justice and 200 others by the Prime Minister's Office was granted. The employment will take place in the following months, God willing.

[Question] Mr Tavakoli, regarding the 2,000 experts who are supposed to be dispatched to Libya could you tell us when they will be dispatched?

[Answer] They are negotiating. When God willing, the result of the negotiations is known, we will begin to dispatch them.

LE MONDE: 'ALI AMINI URGES 'COMMON FRONT'

PM210911 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Dr 'Ali Amini Launches Appeal for Formation of Front Against Tehran Regime"]

[Text] Former Iranian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Amini, who has been living in exile in France since 1979, gave a press conference in Paris this Tuesday 19 January at which he launched an "appeal to the Iranian people," calling on them to form a vast common front against "the fanaticism and oppression" which "the usurpers of power" are imposing in Tehran.

This new front, the movement for the liberation of Iran -- parallel to the National Resistance Council formed by the Mojahedin and chaired by [former President] Bani Sadr -- is open to all "moderates," whether monarchist or not, who accept the seven points of the "charter" drawn up by Mr Amini: Fight to overthrow the Khomeyni regime; after the Islamic Republic's fall, a return to the 1906 constitutional order pending the establishment of institutions chosen by the people; restoration of freedoms "without any pressure exerted by foreign ideologies"; respect for the "authentic principles" of Islam; restoration of the territorial integrity of Iran which would follow a policy of nonalignment on the international scene; struggle against corruption, and national economic recovery.

Dr Amini's manifesto, which is written in very vague terms, is probably intended to win as much support as possible.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON AMINI PRESS CONFERENCE

GF202028 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Dr 'Ali Amini, former Iranian prime minister and a democratic and freedom-loving individual -- who is similar circumstances last year announced the formation of a movement named "National Peace" [Ashti-ye Melli] by sending a telegram to some clergymen and political sources in Iran -- held a press conference in Paris yesterday and answered questions from correspondents from newspapers and international radio and television stations.

Reporters, officials from public relations departments in Iran and Free Voice of Iran correspondents in Europe attended the press conference. In his prologue, which was delivered in French, Dr 'Ali Amini explained his position and explained the basis for his political plans. He alluded to events that have occurred since he announced the formation of the National Peace movement and said: Last year, in anticipation of the events that were to take place, I sent a cable to 36 patriotic clergymen and political figures in Iran warning them that danger was close at hand and that they should be (?alert). In a press conference, I revealed the contents of the telegram and announced the National Peace Movement's plans for the salvation of Iran. My telegram and warnings proved effective regarding the coming events, and most of those in Iran to whom I had addressed [the message] expressed their views and took steps to attack the despotic, reactionary and bloodsucking regime in power.

The former Iranian prime minister, who also held diplomatic assignments during his term in office and who is familiar with international political and diplomatic trends, drew analogies between conditions in Iran and Poland and delineated the dangers of the continuation of the present state of affairs in Iran. Amini said: Since February last year, many important events have come to the fore internationally and in Iran. If we accept the reality that in the latter half of the 20th century nations have merged into one indivisible whole, we will agree that trouble in any part of the world causes pain and maladies throughout the entire world. I am sitting here today as a responsible person who has held many responsible political posts in his political life and who has had direct contact with many international issues. I appeal to your enlightened attitude, you who are the representatives of mass communications and who reflect the public opinions of the free world. I sincerely condemn what is happening in Poland. I warn you and alert you to the fact that what is happening in our country is many times worse than in what is occuring in Poland. Your silence and lack of concern in this regard could culminate in a worldwide catastrophe for which we shall all be held responsible. Iran is of exceptional importance insofar as its geopolitical situation, [word indistinct] in the Middle East and the energy resources it harbors are concerned. In Poland, 10 million people are clamoring for bread and must not leave their homes, but in our country 30 million persons fear for their lives. Komiteh members pounce on their homes and drag their women and innocent children away for interrogation and prosecution. They execute 9-year-old girls. The criminal heads of the government openly denounce international human rights as being a (?useless) western idea. (?Egotism) is the official law of their government.

Dr 'Ali Amini then spoke about the (?infernal) happenings of the past year in which antiregime forces have opposed the despotic regime and said: In February 1981, the Iranian Government -- to all appearances -- had a president, Majlis and self-government. During this year, the president was removed on the basis of a trumped up law and more than 70 government officials were killed in an explosion. The next president, his prime minister and some cabinet members were killed in another explosion. The current president was in another explosion and is handicapped. The Islamic Leftist forces which was the biggest youth organization opposed to the government, came armed into the streets. The result of this was the killing of more than 5,000 of our youths in a period of 6 months. The backbone of the opposition then fled to foreign countries. The youth parties, may be for or against me, but, as a [word indistinct] father and a believer in democracy -- feel that they have the right to live, the right to believe. When I speak to you today, you who are the purveyors of international publiv opinion, the revolution of 3 years ago that you considered to be a true revolution with progressive aims has -- due to the differences of political groups -- fallen into the hands of murderers and illiterate clergymen and has evolved into a disaster. Due to a lack of cooperation among people, armed groups of youths and opponents have suffered heavy setbacks and have lost their effective elements. The barbaric government of Iran, with less than 20 percent of its misguided supporters and mercenaries, remains in place through massacre and terrorism.

The Iranian Army is embroiled in a war with Iraq. The majority of the various minorities of Iranian society are victims of the pressure being exerted by the bigoted minority of Iranians. I laud the resistance of all those people, especially my Kurdish compatriots, who have sufferred the greatest casualties to date. Thirty-four million Iranian citizens are unhappily awaiting salvation in a state of penury, horror and lack of food or security and without the guarantee of safety for their lives and (?property). I am speaking to you in defense of the rights of this majority, and I seek help from international public opinions.

Dr 'Ali Amini referred to his term of office as revenue minister in Dr Mosaddeq's cabinet and later in Zahedi's cabinet. He spoke about the despotic conditions in Iran and said that there are two dangers that Iran might eventually encounter. He said: In order to comprehend the depty of the economic catastrope in Iran one must look at the statistics. The basic essentials of life are not available or are in short supply. The long lines of needy people are ample proof of this. This (?loathsome) state of affairs in Iran and the international sitaution makes it imperative that we act to save the country and our compatriots in distress from the evil of the adversity they are facing. News reports from Iran indicate that our unhappy and terrorized brothers may surrender in the face of despair, duress or savage genocide or may fall into the lap of communists or international (?powers).

At this point, Dr 'Amini asked national resistance groups to rally under the banner of national salvation [nejat-e melli] and said: For the sake of our compatriots in Iran who are putting up with disgrace and [word indistinct] and depending on their consent [words indistinct], opponents of the Iranian regime who consider the toppling of the regime as priority, I decided that as a national duty [words indistinct] to assume the responsibility of organizing the final step for overthrowing the infidel regime [words indistinct] Iran, purging the (?ranks) of the country and establishing law and order and a legal regime.

The plan is to bring together groups and persons on the basis of common objectives of Iranians in general, whether they are in favor of a republic or a monarchy, in order to retrieve the country and the people. As I have said in all my interviews, I am not ambitious, nor do I want any position in the future. My sole desire is that in the last years of life I should mobilize my strength to rescue my country from its present condition, which is a source of shame and degradation for every Iranian at home and abroad in this civilized world. I am sure all compatriots inside and outside Iran will unite and respond to this call. I am sure they will perform this national duty with maximum selflessness and a minimum of personal consideration for the salvation of our people and nation under the slogan of the National Salvation Front. With the help of the Almighty, the strength of the people of Iran and the support of the free peoples of the world, let us uproot the evil of this murderous and [word indistinct] regime.

In conclusion, Dr 'Ali Amini spoke about the charter of the National Salvation Front on the basis of which various groups of internal and external opponents of Khoemyni's regime can unite on a common platform. He gave a brief account of the guidelines that can be the foundation of the future interim Iranian government. He said: The charter of the National Salvation Front, which has been drawn up with the consent of the moderate, patriotic forces can be [words indistinct] for the salvation of the country. The government will be able to cater to the needs of the moderates for the sake of the country's salvation. The government that will take power [words indistinct] invites those who had (?fled) the country to return and participate in building a free and populous Iran in an atmosphere of security and to reap benefits from all available resources with the assistance of the majority of freedom-loving people and the armed forces of the nation.

The future Iranian Government should respond positively to the fundamental aspirations of the Iranian people and those who desire freedom. The crusade that the people and the patriotic clergymen have initiated will be respected by the government, which will compensate them for the capital they have lost. Those who under duress or fear for life have been forced to commit acts in accordance with the orders of the present government will be forgiven.

The country will be pulled out of the political (?vacuum) and will be returned to the international scene. It will not have any affiliation isolation with any other power and [words indistinct]. The war with Iraq should be halted immediately. The people's freedom will be restored and they will be allowed to determine their own political destiny.

In the shortest possible time, a council [words indistinct] composed of people with good reputations who are patriotic and experienced -- whether they are inside or outside the country -- will have control of the affairs of the government and will form a strong government under the guidance of this council. I am positive that the people who are suffering under the yoke of oppression and tyranny from the present, repressive government, and whose hearts are beating in hope of freedom, security and independence will act to the utmost of their ability with their brothers and will uproot the foundations of cruelty.

During this period, the participants at the press conference distributed the Front's charter, the text of which had been approved earlier by groups and individual Iranians who are patriotic and democratic, these Iranians -- whether they are inside or outside of Iran -- can with mutual consent (?amend) the charter for the sake of their struggle under the banner of the national salvation of Iran.

The text of the charter is as follows:

In the name of God and the people of Iran, in the life of a nation there are moments when, as a result of past history and geographic location, it falls prey to annihilation. This demands the utmost sacrifice [words indistinct], one such moment has arrived [words indistinct], and (?it is) the duty of every intelligent and perceptive (?individual) to preserve [passage indistinct].

(?Innocent) human beings are being murdered in groups as a result of their simplicity, while the roots of our culture and our national identity are being destroyed at the hands of the aggressive group. Today, instead of schools, universities, factories and fields, [words indistinct] are flourishing, instead of (?normal) life and developmental activities, stagnation and (?illiteracy) have taken their place.

The first objective of this announcement is the salvation of Iran from the grips of the present tyrannical, ignorant, bloodsucking and anti-Iranian regime in Iran. We will put aside (?ideological) and (?other) disagreements for the salvation of the country and the liberation of our compatriots. All our efforts should be concentrated toward uniting our compatriots at home and aborad and in struggling genuinely and nobly on one harmonious front. In this sacred crusade, we are not prepared to establish any sect, ideology or government. Our only thought is for the liberation and the independence of the country and the welfare of the (?oppressed) and deprived people of Iran. We do not desire any compensation for this momentous effort and believe that none of us -- at the outset of this struggle -- is superior to any other. No [words indistinct] a wide and coordinated front to struggle for the liberation of Iran can be formed -- accepting the minimum that is required -- as follows:

1. Political struggle for the use of all national resources and for the overthrow of the rule of cruelty, corruption and harshness.

2. Immediate dissolution of all organization, neutralization of all obstinate rules and regulations of the present regime and [words indistinct], establishment of law and an effort to establish judicial security and reestablishment of the honor of noble judges with the implementation of [words indistinct].

(?3.) [Words indistinct] with experience and nationalists, some of whom live in the country and others abroad, who have the people's trust will undertake the job of running the country. A strong government under the guidance of this council will undertake the running of affairs. This government is responsible for the reconstruction and strengthening of the law enforcement authorities so that each in its turn can defend national integrity and the establishment of law and order. Announcement of a general amnesty and a return to normalcy for the population are the first duties of the council, which will assume responsibility on the basis of this charter. However, (?while suspending) all private cases by individuals, all those who are the main defendants [charged with] corruption and criminal actions -- with the right to have complete council -- will be tried in legal courts and, should they be proven guilty, will receive legal punishment comparable to the extent of their crimes.

[Signed] Dr 'Ali Amini, Paris, 19 January 1982